

## Jordan Times

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## more months of Turkish martial law

ANKARA, Aug. 18 (R) -- The Turkish Parliament voted today to extend martial law in 20 provinces for another two months, under the Turkish constitution, martial law can be imposed for only two months at a time and must be renewed by government decision and parliamentary approval. Martial law has been in effect in 13 of Turkey's 67 provinces since December 1978 because of continuing political violence. Seven others were added later. Meanwhile, the ruling Justice Party of Prime Minister Turgut Demirel submitted a motion today calling for elections in May, before those scheduled for June, 1981. The motion said only elections were essential if the government were to combat terrorism and political violence effectively. Turkey's Muslim fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP) has already submitted its own motion for elections this October. Parliamentary session on the issue is expected to start later this week.

## Mexico panda cub dies after 9 days

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18 (AP) -- The panda cub born nine days ago at the Chapultepec Zoo was accidentally crushed to death by its mother early today, park officials said. The cub, the offspring of Ying Ying, the mother, and Pepe, the father, was described here as the first giant panda conceived and born in captivity. Maj. Salvador Reyes, head of the police detail in the park, confirmed the death but added no details. The cub was 8.9 centimetres long and weighed 99.2 grammes at birth. Zoos in Washington, D.C., London and Tokyo have tried to mate the rare animals but without success. There are thought to be fewer than 300 pandas left in the wild. There are about 40 in captivity.

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## 'Hundreds of casualties' alleged Reports of army uprising get official Libyan denial

ONDON, Aug. 18 (R) -- Reports reaching Paris today said a state of emergency had been declared in the

Libyan Jamahiriya after a military rebellion earlier this month but Libyan authorities denied this.

Reports said the rebellion broke out in the Tobruk area of Cyrenaica Province in Libya and well-informed sources spoke of "hundreds of deaths".

The official Libyan news agency JANA said: "The city of Tobruk is leading a normal life, in a festive mood and the heat of summer holidays."

One of the mutinous officers, who had crossed the border from Tobruk, had crossed the border 80 kilometres and sought asylum, the sources said.

Western sources in Tripoli, contacted by telephone from Cairo, said they understood that unrest broke out in Tobruk two weeks ago but had apparently been brought under control.

The sources said the unrest almost certainly involved military units based in Tobruk, which has proved a trouble spot in the past for Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

But life was normal in the capital, Tripoli, and there were no indications the disturbances had spread through the country, the sources said.

The Paris sources said the reports reaching the French capital spoke of the casualties occurring as Libyan troops, assisted by East German military advisers, attempted to crush the revolt.

But JANA said the information about a rebellion and a state of emergency was totally false.

"We are surprised at allegations of a Libyan state of emergency since this can only be announced by the General People's Congress which has not convened yet this year," the agency said.

It added: "The Libyan people are fully absorbed in pursuing progress and have no time to waste on fighting one another."

Colonel Qaddafi has led Libya since the monarchy was overthrown in a bloodless coup in September, 1969.

The Libyan dispatch said the information about the reported revolt was published previously by a West German magazine and charged that the "anti-Libyan regime" of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was the source.

## 2 who stole explosives to bomb Arab targets get light sentences in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 18 (AP) -- An Israeli military court has ordered light sentences for two soldiers who stole army weapons and explosives and planned to blow up Arab mosques and buildings in Jerusalem following an attack on Israeli settlers in the occupied West Bank.

Acting Officer Moshe Ben-Arye and Pvt. Moshe Leibovitch were convicted last month on charges of taking weapons from the army, unauthorised use of military equipment and behaviour unbefitting a soldier and impersonating officers.

The two soldiers were arrested in May after police found an arms cache containing 120 kilograms of explosives and 30 hand grenades on the roof of a religious seminary in Jerusalem's Old City. The incident followed the May 2 ambush of Jewish settlers in Hebron which left six Israelis dead, and authorities feared the arms and ammunition may have been destined for Jewish vigilantes in the West Bank.

The military court on Sunday sentenced Acting Officer Ben-Arye to 19 months in prison and an additional 18 months on probation. It also reduced his rank to private and revoked both his military and civilian driver's licenses for a period of two years following his release.

The court jailed private Leibovitch for 13 months and sentenced him to another 12 months on probation. It also revoked both his driver's licenses for one year after his release.

An official said the maximum sentences the soldiers could have received on all the charges totalled 10 to 15 years' imprisonment.

According to local press reports, the soldiers admitted that they intended to blow up Arab buildings in the West Bank and in Jerusalem in retribution for the Hebron attack. But the court accepted their claim that they never actually plotted to use the explosives.

Their lawyer told the court that the two soldiers committed an "act of foolishness" out of frustration over the Hebron attack, and added that there was a public consensus "to do something" following the ambush, the reports said.

## Dynamite, TNT, poison found Iraq ejects Syria mission; arms seized in embassy

BAGHDAD, Aug. 18 (AP) -- Iraq closed the Syrian embassy here today and ordered all Syrian diplomats to leave within 48 hours on a charge of

smuggling heavy arms and explosives for sabotage against President Saddam Hussein's regime.

This was announced by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry in a statement released to the official Iraqi news agency. The statement said the arms and explosives were "taken out of the Syrian embassy building in the presence of Arab diplomatic missions."

The Baghdad statement did not say how the weapons and explosives, including five bottles of liquid poison, were found and taken out. But the implication was that Iraqi security forces raided the embassy building and seized the cache.

A government spokesman in Damascus accused Iraqi security forces of "storming" the embassy.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry statement said 36 bags of unspecified poison as well as quantities of poisoned cigarettes and cigarette lighters rigged with explosives were seized in the Syrian embassy in addition to the five bottles of liquid poison.

The statement charged that the materials were designed for "sabotage and terror operations...and massacres" in Iraq and proclaimed all members of the Syrian diplomatic mission per-

sonae non gratae. The statement stopped short of breaking off all diplomatic ties with Syria. It said the Syrian government has to come up with diplomatic mission to replace that which has been expelled.

Monday's Iraqi statement said members of the Arab diplomatic corps were summoned to the Foreign Ministry and taken to the Syrian embassy building to watch the operation of removing the confiscated arms consignments.

All Arab diplomats showed up with the exception of the Lebanese chargé d'affaires, who said he was ill. The foreign ministry statement said.

"The Arab diplomats stood outside the embassy while a number of (Iraqi) security men and explosive experts, accompanied by Syrian Charge d'Affaires Mr. Mohammad Mowafiq Juneid, went inside the embassy compound," the Iraqi statement said.

"Later, all explosives, arms and other materials were moved outside the embassy where the Arab diplomats were standing," according to the statement.

It said five pistols equipped with

silencers, eight other revolvers, two grenades, two booby traps, a batch of detonators, oil blocks of TNT and 50 sticks of dynamite were removed from the embassy in addition to the poison bottles and other objects.

The statement said all the members of the Syrian mission, without giving their number, were given 48 hours to leave Iraqi territory.

The government-controlled Syrian media recently accused Iraq of arming and training "terrorists of the Muslim Brotherhood in a drive to overthrow the Syrian regime" of President Hafez Al Assad.

Syria holds the outlawed fundamentalist movement responsible for political assassinations and bombings that claimed the lives of more than 150 supporters of the Assad government within the last 16 months.

Another sign of the strain between Iraq and Syria came last week when the Iraqi ambassador-designate to Damascus failed to show up for a scheduled ceremony to present his credentials to President Assad.

## Strikes will solve nothing, Poland's party boss warns

ANSK, Poland, Aug. 18 (AP) -- Communist Party leader Edward Gierek, in his first public comment on Poland's mounting labour unrest, called tonight for restoration of order as thousands more joined a general strike demanding broad social, political and economic reforms.

In a 20-minute television address to the nation, a somber-looking Gierek admitted his regime had made mistakes in managing the economy but said the current wave of strikes offered no solution. "If there is no internal peace, all other matters will lose their meaning," Mr. Gierek said in what may have been a veiled warning. "Let this truth be present in the minds of every Polish man and woman."

Mr. Gierek, who came to power a decade ago after overthrowing his predecessor Wladislaw Gomulka, posted a trip to West Germany so he could monitor developments in that country.

In a special commission under Deputy Prime Minister Tadeusz Pyka reported in Gdansk to negotiate with representatives of the striking workers but there was no word whether the discussions had been successful.

The official PAP news agency said the party politburo, of which Gierek is chairman, had convened to discuss the "existing political situation" brought about by the work stoppages.

Strike leaders at the giant Lenin shipyards, focal point of the unrest, told reporters they intend to remain firm in their demands, which include an end to censorship, free trade unions and higher

## War may be Arabs' only path, Emirates president cautions

BAHRAIN, Aug. 18 (R) -- The president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayan, was today quoted as saying that war might be the only way to free Israeli-occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem.

In a newspaper interview published in Abu Dhabi and Kuwait, Sheikh Zaid said political and economic sanctions against states which recognised Jerusalem as the capital of Israel would not be effective.

Asked what alternative means of pressure the Arabs and Muslims generally could use to achieve their aims, Sheikh Zaid said: "There is only war," even if this meant fighting the United States as well.

Sheikh Zaid's blunt statement to the UAE newspaper *Al Wakeel*, which was carried by several government-run Gulf news agencies and the Kuwaiti daily *Al Wakeel*, is the toughest response yet to an appeal for a relentless Arab struggle against Israel launched by Saudi Arabia on Wednesday.

Several Gulf countries, including Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, have already backed the Saudi call, which was provoked by the Israeli Knesset declaration that an undivided Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel.

The four Gulf states wield enormous economic power. Between them they produce about 13 million barrels of oil a day, nearly half the total output of the 13 nations in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Sheikh Zaid called for a Muslim

summit meeting to discuss Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. But he said the summit should decide on a boycott of countries recognising Jerusalem as capital of Israel, Sheikh Zaid said. "Boycotting those who recognise Jerusalem as capital of the enemy is not enough."

Iraq and Saudi Arabia urged such a boycott after the Israeli Knesset declaration.

The UAE president was asked what should happen if the United States joined a war on the side of Israel. "Let it show itself," he said. "If we achieve our rights by God, either we will achieve our rights or we will be defeated."

But he warned that the Arab World would not be strong unless it united. Sheikh Zaid said he was not calling for a conference to prepare for war. "Our calls are first of all to

unity," he said. "If we achieve unity... then we will be able to wage war, seek peace or take any other course of action. Let us unite," he said.

Saudi Arabian Information Minister Mohammed Abdul Yamin last night drummed home Crown Prince Fahd's declaration of impatience with moderate policies towards Israel.

In a radio and television broadcast reported by the official Saudi press agency, the minister warned that his country would not go back on Prince Fahd's promise to fight relentlessly for the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied territories.

"We take our positions after study and attention, we have never bargained over principles and we have never broken our promise," Dr. Yamin said.

## Baathists confer in Syria

DAMASCUS, Aug. 18 (AP) -- The central committee of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party opened a four-day meeting here today under President Hafez Al Assad to "bolster Syria's steadfastness" against Israel and its Western backers.

The 75-member committee resumed discussions of what Mr. Assad had described as ways of "deepening the course of socialism" in the country, according to a brief official statement.

In addition, the agenda included internal security affairs and ways of improving the bureaucracy.

No details were immediately available. But observers said the ruling party took up the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Israeli annexation of the occupied Arab sector of Jerusalem.

On the internal security front, the meeting dealt with efforts by the government to curtail terrorism by the underground Muslim Brotherhood organisation, the observers said.

On the economic front, the meeting discussed ways of strengthening the public sector and accelerating development projects throughout the country, they added.

## Begin puts the blame on Sadat

TEL AVIV, Aug. 18 (AP) -- Prime Minister Menachem Begin, blaming Egypt for the breakdown of Palestinian autonomy talks, is calling on President Anwar Sadat to resume negotiations immediately, Israeli Radio reported today.

The message came in a letter from Mr. Begin to Mr. Sadat, the fourth in their current round of diplomacy by mail, drafted by the prime minister today and expected to reach Egypt tomorrow.

Government officials would not discuss the letter, but much of its content was leaked to Israeli media, presumably by members of a special cabinet committee that advised Mr. Begin on the matter.

The state radio's diplomatic correspondent reported that Mr. Begin did not oppose the idea of a three-way summit meeting, proposed by Mr. Sadat last week in a letter to Mr. Begin to include Israel, Egypt, and the U.S. But he warned that such a summit could not supplant the Camp David accord.

Urging an immediate resumption of the talks, Mr. Begin said he had reminded Mr. Sadat that Egypt, not Israel, broke off the negotiations and was therefore responsible for restarting them.

Mr. Sadat suspended the autonomy negotiations in frustration over lack of progress and to protest Israel's new law formalising the annexation of the Arab sector of Jerusalem and its incorporation into a united Israeli capital.

## Jerusalem session calls for boycott

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Aug. 18 (AP) -- The 14-nation Jerusalem committee of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference called today for the economic and political boycott of all countries which "approve, encourage or participate in" the Israeli annexation of occupied Arab Jerusalem. In a declaration winding up a weekend conference on the Israeli move, the committee recommended that Islamic countries throughout the world apply this boycott against any country maintaining an embassy in Jerusalem or recognising Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The committee agreed to convene an emergency conference of the world's Islamic countries in Morocco next month to take joint action against the annexation.

The committee ended three days of secret talks under the chairmanship of Morocco's King Hassan II with a resolution calling for a worldwide campaign against the Israeli action. But it stopped short of adopting the stronger demands of Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat.

The committee rejected Mr. Arafat's demands that all Islamic countries immediately open recruiting offices for volunteers to join in a jihad (holy war) to recapture Jerusalem and Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

The committee approved a jihad in principle but took no concrete steps to carry it out.

Nor did it take any action on Mr. Arafat's demands for an immediate all-Islamic summit meeting to launch a total economic, diplomatic and political boycott of Israel and its allies.

Instead, the committee called on the foreign ministers of all Islamic countries to meet in Morocco on Sept. 18 to adopt concrete measures against the annexation.

The committee called on the presidents of Guinea and Bangladesh to undertake a world tour to explain the Islamic position on Jerusalem to all Western countries and those in Europe in particular.

It urged strong pressure on all countries not to move their embassies in Israel to Jerusalem, and to remove those already existing in the disputed city.

The committee explicitly invited the countries of Western Europe, Japan, Australia and Canada to pressure Israel to rescind its annexation of Arab Jerusalem and withdraw from all occupied Arab territories.

It also asked these countries to recognise the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

It urged non-Arab Islamic countries such as Turkey and Pakistan, and non-aligned nations in general to join in the 30-year-old Arab boycott of companies trading with Israel.

## Iran demands quick action on London detainees, cuts relations with Chile

IRAN, Aug. 18 (AP) -- Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Qotbzadeh called today for a British diplomat to be released and an immediate end to the problem of Iranian demonstrators imprisoned in London, saying the issue would strain relations between the two countries, the Iranian Foreign Ministry said.

Testing the arrest of the Iranians in London.

The British Foreign Office said eight British diplomats had returned home but a senior diplomat, Charge d'Affaires Arthur Wyatt, and a reduced staff remain in Tehran to serve the interests of the 250 Britons still living in Iran. A spokesman described the move as a "precautionary measure at a time of tension" and said the closure was temporary. He also said no more visas are being issued for Iranians to visit Britain.

A British embassy spokesman here confirmed that Mr. Qotbzadeh and Mr. Wyatt had met in the ministry offices Friday at Mr. Qotbzadeh's request, but he had no further comment.

Relations between Britain and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary regime worsened after British police arrested 68 Iranians at violent anti-American

demonstration outside the U.S. embassy in London on Aug. 4. The Iranians, 40 of whom remain in jail facing trial on weapons and assault charges, were protesting the arrest in Washington of 191 Iranian demonstrators on July 27. Those arrested in Washington were subsequently released.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said it had been told a London court would decide early this week whether to free the jailed Iranians.

The arrests in London spurred mass demonstrations outside the British embassy in Tehran.

"We already have a permanent sit-in in support of the students in detention in London and we thought it more prudent with the combination of disgruntled customers and political demonstrators to keep the doors shut," said David Reddaway, the embassy's second secretary, in a telephone interview with the Brit-

ish Broadcasting Corp.

In addition, four British citizens are believed under arrest in Iran. Two days after the arrests in London, Anglican missionary Jean Waddell was seized in the city of Isfahan and accused of spying.

Two Britons who ran a medical clinic in Yazd, Dr. John Coleman and his wife, Audrey, are missing and believed held, and *Times* of London correspondent Tony Allaway was seized Thursday in Tehran for questioning about alleged espionage.

Iran also announced today that it had broken off diplomatic relations with Chile because of what it described as the South American government's lack of respect for human rights.

"The government of that country has for years been continuing a policy of suppression and oppression of the Chilean people," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Since supporting "all the deprived masses of the world is one of its basic principles, the Islamic government of Iran finds no reason to continue its diplomatic and political relations with the regime in Chile," the statement added.

The Foreign Ministry said it had given the Chilean embassy here 15 days to shut down operations, but there was no one at the two-man mission today apart from a caretaker.

The caretaker said Ambassador Felipe Geiger Stahl left Iran in April and that there had been no plans for him to return.

Iran has also ordered the Soviet Union to close one of its two provincial consulates in the country, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Soviet Charge d'Affaires Fyodor Saulchenkov was called to the ministry

yesterday and told that the Russians should close either their Rasht or their Isfahan consulate.

Rasht, on the Caspian coast, is not far from the Soviet border. Isfahan, in central Iran, is the site of a large Soviet-built steelworks.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said last month that Moscow should either close one of its consulates or allow Iran to set up a consulate in Dushanbe, capital of the Persian-speaking Soviet Republic of Tadzhikistan.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that no reply had been received from the Kremlin on the Dushanbe proposal.

The spokesman said Mr. Saulchenkov had been given 24 hours to say which consulate would be closed. He said no reply had been received so far today and if there was no response by tomorrow, Iran would "act."

He declined to say what action would be taken. No spokesman

was available for comment at the Soviet embassy.

Confirming earlier reports that Iran was closing its consulate in Leningrad, the Iranian spokesman said Moscow Ambassador Mohammad Mokri had travelled to the city two days ago and shut down the office.

Meanwhile, papal emissary Archbishop Hilario Capucci returned to Rome today from Iran, optimistic that the Tehran authorities might not close the country's Catholic schools and expel the foreign priests and nuns teaching in them.

During his mission Archbishop Capucci delivered personal messages from Pope John Paul II to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr asking for the 13 schools to remain open.

"The problem is not yet resolved but there has been great prog-

ress and I am very optimistic," he told reporters.

He was optimistic "because all the Iranian leaders starting with Khomeini have agreed to recognise the terms of the new constitution, that is to say to respect the religious and cultural minorities."

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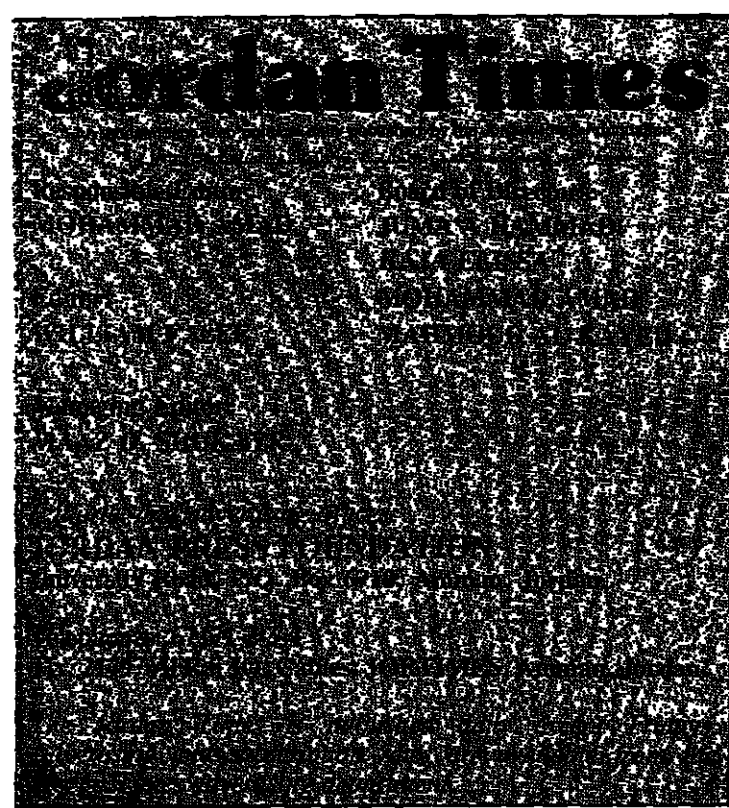
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## Deng to NCC delegation: 'Mideast is danger focus'

PEKING, Aug. 18 (Agencies)—Chinese senior vice-premier Deng Xiaoping told a visiting Jordanian delegation here today that China will give the Palestinian and Arab peoples "unswerving support" to recover Arab territory occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem.

Mr. Deng, acting in his capacity as chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was speaking to a delegation from the Jordanian National Consultative Council (NCC), led by NCC President Ahmad Tarawneh.

"We will, now or in the future, give them (the Palestinian and Arab peoples) our unswerving support in their struggle to counter Israeli aggression and expansion, to recover their lost territory, including Jerusalem, and to restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, includ-



Deng Xiaoping

ing the right to establish their own state," the official Xinhua news agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

Mr. Deng said the problems facing the Arab peoples "can only be solved by the Arab countries and people, with their ranks really united."

He described the Middle East as "one of the focuses of danger in the world, and the object of contention by the superpowers, particularly the Soviet Union, because of its rich oil resources."

He said the Soviets "want to see the Arab World in chaos so that they can fish in troubled waters." The Middle East, he said, was one of the areas of the world faced with the challenge of opposing "hegemonism"—the word China uses to describe Soviet intervention.

In reply, Mr. Tarawneh said "Jordan, like China, is opposed to aggression, wherever and in whatever form it takes place, and is opposed to the strong invading the weak."

## People power

THERE ARE some positive lessons to be learnt from the successful inauguration on Sunday of the Jabal Al Nasr community centre in one of Amman's poorer districts.

One lesson is the importance of bringing facilities like this to the people. When it comes to recreational activities, just as in the case of economic or social opportunities, Jordan has become dangerously centralised, with the allure of Amman as the focal point. The result is that even the finest amenities which the capital city can provide, such as the Hussein Youth City complex, are insufficient to cope with demand on a national scale.

All this is changing now as a real effort is made to decentralise recreational opportunities and attractions, dispersing them among the country's regions. This movement occurs simultaneously with somewhat more complex efforts to distribute economic and industrial enterprises and social amenities more evenly around the country, thus promoting a more even distribution of wealth, economic opportunities and living standards as well.

This same procedure can and must apply within the sprawling metropolis of Amman. The Jabal Al Nasr centre is the harbinger of this trend; its success will be the benchmark by which the whole process is judged.

The other lesson of this neighbourhood scheme also applies to the country as a whole. This is the fact that, given a chance, the people themselves can deploy their resources to provide for themselves the facilities which they want and need in their own neighbourhoods.

There is something of a national tendency here to sit back and wait for the government to provide everything in the way of public services, from water lines, streets and housing to parks, civic centres and football pitches. The erratic and uncontrolled growth pattern of Amman, and the relative newness of the city, has contributed to a similar lack of a self-starting community spirit on the neighbourhood level. It is to be hoped that the success of Jabal Al Nasr will provide an example of how this tendency can be overcome.

Now that the cheering has died down from Sunday's inaugural football match, patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and given an extra special boost by a surprise appearance by His Majesty the King, it is to be hoped that the residents of that community will continue to pour their energies and their spirit into the use and maintenance of their fine new facility.

All this requires a sustained and dedicated effort, particularly on the fund-raising side. The municipalities and district councils of the country have proven their ability to start things rolling, to help out with planning and funding and to provide their citizens with modern community services.

It is all too easy to sit back and complain that this or that amenity in a given area is either lacking or inadequate. But no-one's well-being or standard of living is improved through merely complaining about the powers-that-be. "People projects" require "people power." It looks as if the people of Jabal Al Nasr may show us all how that power can be marshalled for the greater benefit of themselves and of us all.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The enemy's foreign ministry issued a statement on Sunday clarifying the circumstances that surrounded the discussion and the issuance of the bill unifying the city of Jerusalem as the "eternal capital" of the Zionist entity.

The statement said that the escalation of hostile Arab and Muslim feelings towards the enemy's measures to swallow the holy city was among the main considerations which moved the Knesset to debate and approve the law.

The dangerous thing about this clarification is that it makes clear how closely the enemy watches Arab and Islamic action, responding to it instantly and decisively, even if this action does not go beyond the expression of intentions, hopes and feelings.

We believe that what is happening at Arab and Islamic levels in reaction to the Zionist challenge is an advanced stage of Arab and Islamic vigilance which the enemy fears, and whose moves it watches closely, taking action to counter them.

Arab and Muslims have lost patience, and feel strongly that political flexibility is futile. It is seen to be useless to await forthcoming resolutions from the United Nations and other international organisations.

Thus it is clear how huge are the responsibilities facing the Arab and Islamic nation, how critical the current stage is and how important it is to act quickly in dealing with the Zionist challenge.

AL DUSTOUR: Israel's bringing up the topic of U.S. aid at this time, and its precondition that the U.S. administration should decide on the volume of aid before the presidential elections, indicate the cunning of Zionism in playing the game of blackmail at the American platform, and that it knows when and how to do it.

Zionism wants the American administration to pay in advance the price of success in the forthcoming elections, and it wants to take advantage of the candidates' rush to obtain its friendship and embrace its imperialist ambitions in the Arab region. Whether Mr. Carter or Mr. Reagan wins, Tel Aviv will have guaranteed beforehand that it will get what it wants from the American treasury and from the Pentagon's arsenal.

While we don't expect the U.S. administration to change its policy or restrict its unlimited support for Israel, in the light of its total submission to the Zionist lobby, the question is for how long will the American platform continue to be the exclusive monopoly of Zionism and its tricks?

Zionism has, through its cunning, been able to employ its influence in the U.S. to direct American policy and control its leadership according to the will of Israel. The Arab World has the energy and potential to change this situation, and establish even-handedness in the United States, policy, at least with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## Local News Briefs

MAFRAQ, Aug. 18 (JT) — Her Highness Princess Basma yesterday made a donation of JD 800 to promote the activities of the Mafrag District village Manshiyet Bani Hassan's charitable society. The princess, who was making an inspection tour of five villages in the district, also instructed the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund to allocate JD 1,500 for the expansion of the girls' school in the village of Hayyan Al Mushref.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — The cabinet has formed a delegation to go to Britain for talks on increasing Anglo-Jordanian economic and industrial cooperation. The delegation, representing the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Jordan Electricity Authority and the Amman Chamber of Industry, will be led by Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — Inspectors from the Ministry of Labour will soon make visits to factories at Qweismeh and Sahab, in the southern suburbs of Amman, to ensure they comply with ministry regulations governing the employment of foreign labourers. According to a ministry source, the employment office last month issued 254 work permits to foreign labourers for work in Jordan.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities is embarking on a plan to widen the range of tourists' trips and prolong visitors' stays in Jordan, a ministry official was quoted by the daily Al Ra'i as saying. The plan is also aimed at distributing income accrued from tourism to as many districts as possible, through the establishment of tourist centres. According to the official the ministry intends to build hotels and restaurants in different areas to help promote tourism, especially in the north of the country, the Jordan Valley and the Badia (desert) regions.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — An Arab ministerial committee which is scheduled to meet in Tunis this week will review several working papers on the subject of a comprehensive Arab economic strategy, according to sources at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Jordan will participate in the meeting, represented by a four-member delegation to be led by Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour, who is expected to leave for Tunis tomorrow. The nine-member ministerial committee was set up by the Arab Economic Council at its extraordinary meeting in Amman last month.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra/JNA) — Five magistrate's courts have been opened recently at Ruseifa, Suweilah, Wahdat and Marka, according to the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Hani Rifai. He said the new courts, which will start functioning by the beginning of next month, will save time and expense for citizens living in those areas, who formerly had to go to downtown Amman to have their cases heard.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — Fifty-nine incidents occurred in Jordan over the past 34 hours, resulting in one death several injuries, mostly sustained in 12 road accidents. A report from Irbid carried by Al Ra'i newspaper said a 16-year-old girl was murdered by her 15-year-old brother because of her immoral relationship with a 19-year-old boyfriend. The brother, identified only as S.M., killed his sister with a shotgun. Also in Irbid, a fire engulfed a kitchen and destroyed all its contents as a 50-year-old woman was lighting the gas range. The woman sustained burns on her face and hands.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra/JNA) — Jordan will participate in the Frankfurt International Fair, which will open on Aug. 28. During the week-long fair, Jordan will be exhibiting a variety of industrial products.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — The cabinet yesterday formed a delegation to take part in the Asian Broadcasting Union meeting which is scheduled to open in Sri Lanka today. The delegation is led by the Director General of Radio Jordan, Mr. Nasouh Al Majali.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra/JNA) — The Director General of the Royal Scientific Society, Dr. Albert Butros, returned to Amman today after participating in a special symposium on social development which was held at the Aspen Institute in Aspen, Colorado. During the two-week symposium heads of scientific institutions from 30 countries discussed subjects connected with development in the 20th century. Dr. Butros also met with a number of U.S. officials working in social development.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra/JNA) — The Irbid Governorate Health Directorate's programme for next year includes the establishment of a mental hospital and a premedical institute to provide technical staff for medical centres in the governorate. The plan also envisages raising the capacity of Princess Basma Hospital to 500 beds to cater for the needs of the governorate. Meanwhile, two boarding facilities will be set up in the centres for the retarded and the deaf and dumb in Irbid. Their estimated total capacity is 70 boarders.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — The Administrative Director of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, Mr. Farouq Zu'bi, will visit Holland, Ireland, West Germany and Britain on a two-month tour starting Oct. 10. During the tour, Mr. Zu'bi will look into those countries' local government systems with a view to improving those in Jordan.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra/JNA) — The Meteorological Department has received an invitation from the World Meteorological Organisation to take part in an international conference on meteorology to be held in Sweden next month. During the five-day conference, participants will discuss a number of technical matters connected with meteorological equipment and weather forecasting methods.

KARAK, Aug. 18 (Petra/JNA) — The Ministry of Education will open three handicraft centres in Karak Governorate in the coming scholastic year, according to the Karak Education Department. Two of the centres, for training in smithery, will be at the villages of Qasr and 'Ai, while a dress-making centre for girls will be opened at Mazar. Altogether 82 students will be taking two-year training courses at these centres after successfully completing the third preparatory stage.

AJLOUN, Aug. 18 (JT) — The Directorate of Education in Ajloun District has completed the construction of two secondary schools for boys and girls. The two schools, with a total of 40 classrooms together with facilities for extra-curricular activities, can accommodate 1,500 students at the secondary level. The new schools, which cost JD 150,000 to build, will begin holding classes at the beginning of the coming scholastic year.

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — The Vocational Training Corporation's (VTC) budget this year will be JD 3 million, up from last year's JD 500,000, according to Mr. Yusuf Qarraqin, the VTC's financial director. He told Al Ra'i newspaper that this sixfold increase is to meet the need for large-scale expansion in the corporation's activities. The new budget was endorsed by the corporation's board of directors, chaired by Minister of Labour Omar Nabulsi.

## GUEST COMMENTARY Football finally gets rolling in Jordan

EDITOR'S NOTE: This commentary on the state of football in Jordan was written for the Jordan Times by Mr. Danny McLennan, coach of the Jordanian national football team.

AT LAST, we're off and running.

For too long, the black and white football has been still in Jordan. Now it has started to roll and in the last few months the officials and Jordanian footballers have begun to believe that there is a future and an aim.

Jordanian football has been at the bottom of the league for the past ten to 12 years. It has lacked development and a policy. There is only one stadium, Al Hussein Sports City, one grass training field and clubs are without their own training fields. There is a top First Division of six teams who played ten matches then retired for the next nine months. There is no youth football and a very poor situation at schools. Clubs never knew when the league would begin.

Suddenly, somebody pressed the right button and a new Football Association was formed. At last someone was realising the importance of football and sport to Jordan. In came our new

football are either non-existent or not developed. A young footballer must come into the game earlier and have acquired his basic skills by the time he is 14 or 15. Here, too many young people have not acquired basic skills or some have acquired them by the time they are 18 or 19 years of age. This is too late, and players have no footballing habits by then.

Look at all the world class countries. They have football leagues for all players from the 12 to 17; Scotland, England and Brazil have youth leagues for all ages.

This season it is expected to make a start in organising under-16 and under-20 youth football. To play under-16 football is to raise the level of league games would then introduce young players to our stadium at an early age and enable them to absorb a big-match atmosphere. Many footballers appear for the first time in front of a big crowd of 18 or 19 years of age and then freeze up.

Who is going to teach and develop our Jordanian footballers? The first step was taken in June when a coaching school was organised at Sports City on a residential basis. Thirty footballers attended a preliminary coaching course. Twelve coaches were then sent to the Football Association Coaching School at University and worked alongside professional players.

This was Jordan's first coaching school. It reflected the great interest which the Ministry of Education has in the field of football. Many of the students were school teachers and all were attached in some way and at some level to the Jordanian football. Good club coaches are needed. Good youth and schools coaches with coaching ideas will produce good footballers. Many more coaching schools will be organised on an annual basis. All countries should have their own coaching schools as an integral part of football associations.

A programme to set up basic skills throughout the country will be organised by the Ministry of Education. This is expected to provide coaching for all schoolboys under special training for area selections and national teams.

A referees committee has been formed with Mamdouh Khorma as president. Training, referees are being held and all referees and liars are assessed in every game. Six referees have been put on the F.I.F.A. list of international referees. This is a most important committee, as the standard of refereeing must be high and referees must be trained.

Where does this leave Jordanian international football? At the moment we are very inexperienced. We have lacked a sound football league with players with good fitness, technique and awareness can be produced. When the national team meet, players need to be taught basic skills. This should have happened at school and level, then club level, not at international level.

How can we go about improving our national standard? Only by organising football at all stages, with good clubs, good administrative training grounds, first-class trainers and strong, well-organised youth policy. Jordanian international teams at the school, under-20 and international levels. Then, and then, will we get it right at the international level. A successful Jordanian international team is important. The Jordanian wants to see his team win.

The first steps have been taken: know your own and what needs to be done. Football is a great value to the people of a country, both the playing and spectating points of view. Children in the streets organised and give their interest. There is great talent and potential in this area and if it is developed along modern lines a high standard of football will be attained.

What a great sight it is to see the enthusiasm of football when one travels around Jordan. Kids who climb the walls at Sports City, the youngsters of the north who do the same; the mail goalposts, tin cans, stones and wooden posts with same thought: "We love the game and want to play!"

Mr. Danny McLennan

Football Association under Minister of Public Works, Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar. His policy: play more football and let's have a yearly programme. The 1979 League was completed and the 1980 started.

Football is played in the evenings at 9 p.m. Matches are being played in Irbid. There have been record gates at Al Hussein Sports City. The gates have closed 40 minutes before kick-off at each game in Irbid so far. To go to Sports City and watch games in the evening now presents a terrific atmosphere both to the players and spectators. The people in the north now have a centre at which they can go along and support their teams, Ramtha and Hussein, without having to travel to Amman. A very important point is that the schoolboy and youth can go along and be stimulated by seeing First Division teams play. Next year it is expected that Ramtha will have their own ground.

Football up until 1980 has only been played at one ground, Sports City in Amman. A ten-team league has been organised this season and has been a tremendous success so far. A section of Hussein City has been set aside for families. It is very satisfying to see many families coming to watch the games and enjoy an evening's football.

To enable Jordan to become a first-class footballing nation many steps need to be taken yet. Clubs have no training grounds. There is no youth football and schools football is very weak.

Points in Jordan's favour are many. There is a basis in the country, mainly the young boy who plays in the streets, on waste ground, at vacant building sites and anywhere else available. This is where basic skills are learned and a sense acquired which is the foundation of all good footballers. Unfortunately at the moment, schools and youth



A match between Amman and the Jordanian national team in Al Hussein Youth City's stadium.

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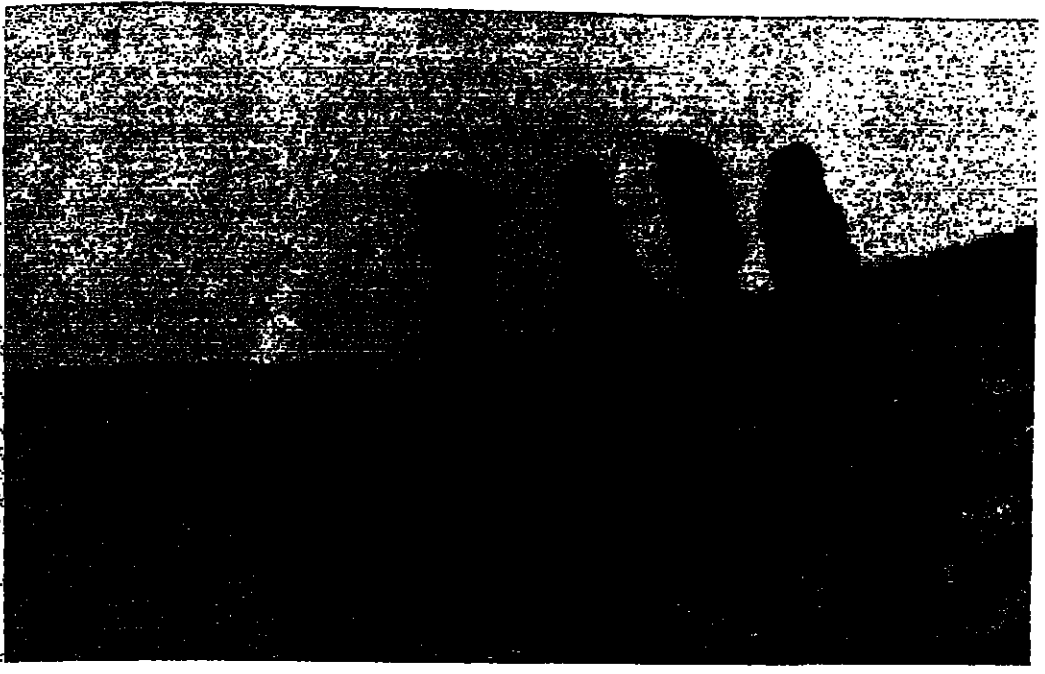
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From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.



Early Bronze site rescued

# Excavations at Lejjun end with several unexpected discoveries



A line of menhirs (standing stones) on the Early Bronze Age site at Lejjun.

Text and photos by Steve Ross Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Aug. 18 — The six-month excavations at the Roman camp of Lejjun, about 10 kilometres east of here, have ended, after uncovering a wealth of information about the history of Jordan during the Roman and Byzantine periods — after mounting an unforeseen operation to save another archaeological site nearby.

"He was refused," Dr. Parker said, adding that the archaeologists then referred to the records of the Department of Antiquities at Karak. "The records showed that there had been a series of similar warnings to the Karak company which was taking the stones, which were ignored," he said.

Dr. Parker made another attempt to stop the trucks by erecting a barrier of stones across the track they were using. He was assisted at this by Mr. Ahmad Ma'aitah, the local Bedouin who had been hired as the "major domo" of camp activities during the dig. "But the trucks just went around the barrier," he said — and it became necessary to take some more serious action.

"There is a Roman roadway connecting the mills," Dr. Parker said, "which would have been wide enough to accommodate carts." The mills were presumably used to grind grain raised in the valley around the camp, which then as now supported a good deal of agriculture. The mills and dam were a total surprise — "The area is much more complex than I had first imagined," Dr. Parker said.



Mohammad Milhem

# West Bank deportees wait for decision on their return

By Ron Cathell Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Aug. 18 — The Israeli supreme court is scheduled tomorrow to announce its decision on whether three deported West Bank leaders, Mayors Mohammad Milhem of Halhoul and Fahd

Qawasmil of Hebron and Hebron religious leader Sheikh Rajab Al Tamimi, can return home.

attack on a group of Jews in Hebron in which six people were killed.

# Rimawi orders speedy road repairs, maximum penalty for traffic violators

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (Petra JNA) — The Prime Minister, Dr. Qasem Al Rimawi, has instructed the Ministry of Public Works to carry out speedy maintenance work on main roads and streets, and to reorganise cross roads in consultation and cooperation with the Public Security Directorate.



Prime Minister Qasem Al Rimawi chairing a meeting at the traffic department here Monday. To his left: Interior Minister Ali Bashir, Public Security Director Ma'moun Khalil and Traffic Department Director Fathi Abul Saud.

He also requested that maximum penalty be imposed on violators of traffic regulations specially speeders and to increase radar-equipped speed-traps with the aim of reducing road accidents.

It was also decided that an emergency meeting be held at the Amman Municipality tomorrow to study measures aimed at reorganising traffic in the capital.

Participants in the meeting today also discussed the possibility of forming a higher traffic council with wide authorities to oversee public safety on roads.



Industry and Trade Minister Ali Nsour (right) receiving members of a South Korean delegation here Monday.

# Nsour, South Korean aide discuss trade, industrial ties

AMMAN, Aug. 18 (JT) — Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour today received Mr. Sun Hwan Chang, the president of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation.

# Yarmouk U. to offer evening classes beginning this year

IRBID, Aug. 18 (Petra/JNA) — Yarmouk University is offering evening classes as of the coming academic year, it was officially announced today.



Fahd Qawasmil

Khalaf's cases, how much can he interfere with the supreme court? Begin himself defies what he bases of Israeli justice and democracy," Mr. Milhem said.



A collapsed roofing arch in the barracks



Recording excavation data in the "principia", or headquarters building

**FOR RENT**  
apartments near the Sports City in the street before Rawabdeh Pharmacy. Each apartment consists of 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 13 salons of an area 210 m. The finishing is super deluxe, the tiles Italian marble, the kitchen furniture is Italian and a garbage chute is installed. The rent per annum is between JD 3,800 and JD 4,000. For rent contact telephone number 41843 Mr. Abdul Rahman.

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Mr. Nabil Baqa'in Ottoman village nearby for use as a dig headquarters in future seasons, and after digging is completed it will be converted into a museum of the archaeology of Lejjun.

Other plans for the future include the reconstruction of the north gate of the legionary camp and of its principia (headquarters building). A long stretch of the camp's fortification wall may also be reconstructed for visitors to examine. "By the end of 1984 we hope to have an entire stretch of fortifications near the northwest corner of the camp exposed," Dr. Parker said.

During the last few weeks of the project, since the Jordan Times first visited, a number of important discoveries have been made at Lejjun.

Mr. Frank Koucky, the geologist on the staff who was carrying out a detailed surface survey of the area, found a series of three mills in the Wadi Lejjun which runs by the camp, and a huge Roman dam which blocked the wadi and would have formed a lake up to 10 metres deep.

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TODAY'S WEATHER			
It will be fair, with north-westerly moderate to fresh winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.			
Aqaba	25	36	
Deserts	18	34	
Jordan Valley	24	34	
Overnight Daytime			
Low	18	High	30
The high temperature in Amman on Monday was 30, while that in Aqaba was 37.			

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# OPEC's oil output marks Third World debt-servicing rises seven-fold since 1975

## lowest level since 1975

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (R) -- Oil output by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) dropped to 27.3 million barrels a day in June, its lowest

level for four and a half years, according to calculations by *Petroleum Intelligence* weekly. The trade publication blamed the drop on a slump in world demand cou-

pled with cutbacks by some producers.

*Petroleum Intelligence* weekly said oil production in June was 13 per cent lower than a year ago and about 3.9 million barrels a day below last autumn's production. It said the fall occurred despite Saudi Arabia's continued production of its so-called "extra" one million barrels a day.

The fall was considered all the more remarkable because it had not stemmed a decline in prices on the world spot market, it said.

*Petroleum Intelligence* weekly recorded production drops in June of 100,000 barrels a day by Iraq, Algeria and Venezuela, 50,000 barrels a day by Libya, 30,000 barrels a day by Nigeria and 23,000 barrels a day by Indonesia.

It said Iran's production rose by 200,000 barrels a day in June to 1.5 million barrels but was still 62 per cent below last year's volume. Kuwait's output also rose but was 43.5 per cent below last year's figures.

OPEC production for the first half of 1980 averaged 28.4 million barrels a day, well under the 30-million-barrel total generally maintained since 1973, it said.

The last slump in OPEC output was in 1975 when the market pushed production down to 27.1 million barrels a day.

PARIS, Aug. 18 (INPA) -- Third World countries are likely to plunge a further \$60,000 million into debt -- 15 per cent up -- this year, with their debt-servicing burden rising by \$88,000 million, according to a grim forecast by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The fact that debt-servicing is rising faster than the overall Third World debt reflects an increase in average terms attached to loans, the report said, adding that this was largely due to the big jump in interest rates in the private sector lending.

The survey, which takes into account oil price rises two months ago, shows that the world's developing nations owe five times more than they did in 1971 while their debt-servicing burden has multiplied seven times.

Two countries accounting for much of Africa's indebtedness last year, according to the organisation's preliminary figures, were Algeria, with debts of \$17,200 million and Egypt with \$12,000 million.

Meanwhile, huge surpluses are expected to be generated by the oil producers next year, while African and other Third World countries are running ever deeper into balance of payment deficiencies.

It is a worrying scenario which has given birth to a Commonwealth Secretariat plan to ensure that some at least of these Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) dol-

lars find their way to assisting the increasingly indebted African and Third World countries.

These nations' deficits are expected to run between \$5 and \$10 billion in 1981, for non-oil producing developing countries.

The Commonwealth report, the work of a 10-man group of experts, recommends that the oil producers diversify their reserves, now largely held in dollars. Instead, they would be offered Japanese yen or Deutschmarks. The offer would be guaranteed by the West German or Japanese Central Banks.

The scheme would enable the OPEC states to exchange dollars for U.S. bonds, and these would carry a higher rate of interest and there would be no loss of foreign exchange. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board would then on-lend to the International Monetary Fund, which in turn would on-lend to developing countries.

Not a new idea, it is a complex one requiring close coordination at all levels, from the oil-producing countries, the Western guarantors, the U.S. Federal Reserve authorities, the IMF, and finally the needy recipients, who would, at reasonable rates, have a new source of much-needed hard currency.

Taking a longer view, the Commonwealth report believes that a scheme of this nature could pave the way for the World Development Fund proposed by the Brandt Commission.

The Commonwealth report holds that a \$40 billion fund could

be established in the next year or two. \$20 billion would come from OPEC members, the balance from Western sources; the former's contribution being switched from the development agency that OPEC plans to establish.

Again, the proposal requiring close cooperation between the industrial countries and OPEC, and foreseeing a negotiation drag.

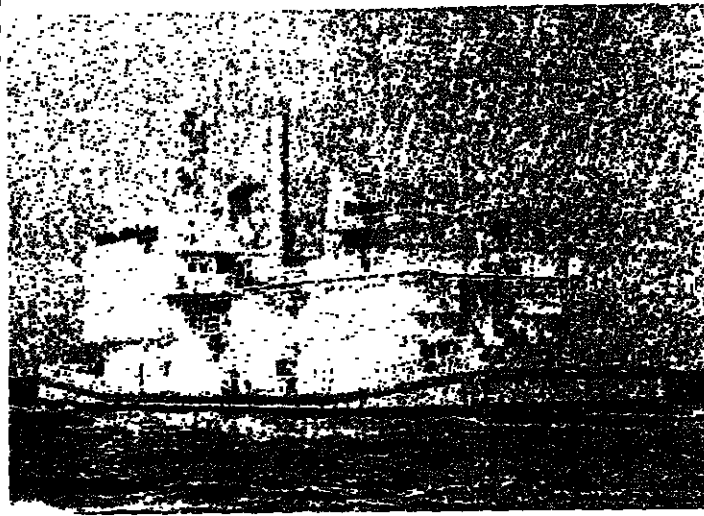
The Commonwealth report suggests that OPEC should press forward urgently in helping Third World countries, without waiting for the West.

The Brandt Commission calls for a 1983 starting date for a world fund jointly financed by OPEC and the West, with a working capital of \$10 billion.

But the Commonwealth experts

would like to see an immediate start made with a paid-up of \$6 billion. It could be based, provided it was the OPEC and government resources, for concessional lending \$16 billion by the end of 1983. It would compare sharply with the \$1 billion so far lent to and other developing countries by the OPEC special fund.

### S. Arabia's new incinerator



HAMBURG--The Jeddah 19 can incinerate 500 kgs of garbage an hour. She was built by a West German shipyard and shipped by lighter in spring 1980 to the Red Sea. Two months later her twin sister, the *Dammam 30*, was shipped to the Arabian Gulf. The incinerator units, which underwent thorough trials in German waters, include two "garbage truck" vessels that ferry waste, including ships' waste, to the incinerator ships, which are permanently stationed offshore. On board the mother ship waste is shredded, then burnt. Unlike Germany, where the cinders are increasingly used in roadbuilding, Saudi Arabia dumps slag out at sea. All rooms on board are fully air-conditioned. (DAD photo)

### Japanese firms, World Bank to build steel plant in Egypt

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP) -- A consortium of three Japanese firms and the World Bank will cooperate with Egypt in the construction of a major steel plant near Alexandria, the *Sankai Shimbun*, a Japanese daily, reported yesterday.

Two Japanese steel companies, Nippon Kokan K.K. and Kobe Steel along with a trading company, Toyo Menka Kaisha, will assist in the \$540 million steel plant, the newspaper reported.

The daily, quoting unnamed sources, said the steel mill is scheduled to begin production in 1985 and will have an annual capacity of about 380,000 tons of steel products, chiefly ferro concrete steel bars.

One newspaper said the steel mill will provide steel for projects in Egypt's new five-year project to build housing accommodations, trunk roads, and harbour facilities.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00	French franc	70.60/71.00
U.K. sterling	692.90/696.90	Dutch guilder	150.10/151.00
West German mark	163.10/164.10	Swedish crown	70.10/70.50
Swiss franc	176.90/178.00	Belgium franc	102.10/102.70
Italian lire	34.50/34.70	Japanese yen	102.10/102.70
(for every 100)		(for every 100)	(29.40/30.30)

### Britain announces payments surplus of 311 million pounds

LONDON, Aug. 18 (R) -- Britain announced today a record \$311 million balance of payments surplus in July, an unexpected boost to its struggling economy. Most forecasts had suggested the country would have only a small surplus in the month, similar to the \$33 million surplus it had in June.

A major factor in the July figures were net exports of oil worth \$102 million, the Trade Department said. However non-oil trade also showed a surplus of \$154 million, the highest since 1977.

Economists and businessmen have been almost unanimous in predicting that Britain's exports would suffer because of the combination of a strong pound, now close to its highest level for about five years, and the country's fast inflation.

However, exports rose in July by \$22 million to \$4,030 million. Imports meanwhile fell by 6.5 per cent, clearly showing the effects of a deep recession hitting the coun-

try. Economists were unsure whether the July figures were freakish or if they indicated that exports might confound predictions and remain high.

However, trade experts said the erosion of the price competitiveness of Britain's goods would necessarily take some time to hit exports. Contracts for many products now being sold had been agreed to some months ago, they said. Manufacturers may also have tried to delay price rises on exports.

The pound sterling has been pushed up by high interest rates, designed to combat inflation, and the importance of North Sea oil. Estimates suggest the price competitiveness of British manufactured goods had deteriorated by about 60 per cent during the last four years compared with major competitors.

Britain's trade surplus in July was a record £261 million while it also had a £50 million surplus on

"invisible" items such as banking and tourism to make the final balance of payments figure.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Aug. 18 (R) -- Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.3692/99	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1643/46	Canadian dollar	
	1.7975/85	West German mark	
	1.9515/25	Dutch guilder	
	1.6615/25	Swiss franc	
	28.70/73	Belgian franc	
	4.1625/50	French franc	
	849.40/80	Italian lire	
	226.30/40	Japanese yen	
	4.1865/75	Swedish crown	
	4.8790/8800	Norwegian crown	
	5.5615/25	Danish crown	
One ounce of gold	612.00/613.00	U.S. dollars	

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 18 (R) -- Government bonds and gold share closed lower while equities were narrowly mixed ahead of the Ju U.K. trade figures, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was unchanged at 483.8.

Some small selling pushed government bonds down by up to point, with the unexpected rise in the weekly U.S. money supply an adverse influence, dealers added.

Gold shares weakened with the bullion price, while U.S. and Canadian issues were generally easier.

The market firmed after hours following the larger than expected surplus in the U.K. balance of trade figures for July. Government bonds were about half a point higher while equities were marked up a few pence. Actual price movements were unobtainable owing to a power failure at the stock exchange.

Total Volume Traded on Monday, Aug. 18, 1980: JD 102,443

Total number of shares traded: 51,242

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## The only presidential nominee so far Chun one step closer to supreme power in S. Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 18 (R)--Army strongman Chun Doo Hwan moved a step closer to supreme power in South

Korea when he was nominated to succeed President Choi Kyu Hah, who resigned on Saturday.

More than 400 presidential electors unanimously endorsed the nomination of the 47-year-old general, who has slowly emerged as the country's dominant force since assassination ended the 18-year rule of President Park Chung Hee last October.

Gen. Chun has only to give his consent to formalise the nomination and is regarded as certain to be elected president. No other candidates have been endorsed so far.

The election may be this month, government sources said. Under

the 1972 constitution, which scrapped the popular vote for president, Gen. Chun needs a simple majority of the 2,540 members of the electoral college, the National Conference for Unification.

President Choi said he quit the job after eight months because he wanted to set a precedent for a peaceful change of power.

That removed the last obstacle to Gen. Chun's formal assumption of power. In the meantime, Prime Minister Park Choong Hoon serves as acting president.

The prime minister told the nomination meeting of 417 electors from Seoul and the southern island province of Cheju today that a new leader should be chosen as soon as possible to avoid a vacuum.

Gen. Chun's name was placed in nomination by college member Lee In Sop, who said the general would lead South Korea into a new era as a happy, democratic state.

The general, one of several young army officers favoured by President Park, rose to prominence as head of the investigation into the president's murder.

He was promoted to three-star rank in March and to full general this month. He will have to retire from the army to become president as the constitution excludes a military head of state.

South Korea is drawing up a new constitution, which will be put to a nationwide referendum by October.

The government has promised fresh presidential and parliamentary elections under the new constitution early next year.

Gen. Chun said earlier this month the timetable could be moved forward.

## PNG infantrymen occupy rebel island

LUGANVILLE, Vanuatu, Aug. 18 (R) -- Infantrymen from Papua New Guinea guarded strategic installations on the South Pacific island of Espirito Santo today after flying in to suppress a 12-week-old secessionist revolt.

As about 150 troops in full combat gear fanned out through the tiny, one-street town of Luganville, the 200-strong Anglo-French force they replaced pulled out by plane and boat.

It finally ended French and British involvement in newly-independent Vanuatu, formerly the New Hebrides, which they ruled jointly for 74 years.

The new troops, requested by the Vanuatu government, clearly expected trouble as they flew in soon after dawn. They immediately threw a defensive cordon, stiffened with machineguns, around the airport, to the mild surprise of a welcoming party of British and French troops.

But later their commander, Lt. Col. Tony Huai told reporters the situation was calm except for two minor stone throwing incidents.

The headquarters of Vemerana, the rebels' political movement, was deserted and the party flag taken down. But Col. Huai said he thought there were still rebels in the town.

"We have not had contact with the enemy but I expect that at any time, firing or something," he said.

"I think they are around and we shall search them out sooner or later," he said.

Col. Huai did not expect to move out of Luganville to advance on the rebels' headquarters and radio station for about two weeks.

"We want to get settled in the town," he said.

"We want to create an area of security so that people will feel happy about coming back, especially public servants."

The Vanuatu government, headed by Anglican preacher Prime Minister Walter Lini, has been gradually restoring its authority here since troops were sent in by Britain and France shortly before independence on July 30.

## Ugandan soldiers fire on U.N. food supplies

KAMPALA, Aug. 18 (R)--Ugandan soldiers opened fire on United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) relief vehicles, saying they were starving, a British aid expert said today.

Mr. Neville Lawson, a logistics expert, said aid representatives had stopped in the southern Karamoja village of Morulem last Saturday to tell the army commander that some of his men had tried to steal food from UNICEF some hours earlier.

About 30 soldiers approached the UNICEF lorry and Land-rover, said they were starving and wanted a ride to the army barracks at Moroto in the east of the violence and drought-stricken Karamoja region.

Mr. Lawson said the aid representatives agreed to give the platoon commander a lift, but as they were driving off soldiers fired several shots at them. No one was hurt in the incident.

The United Nations temporarily suspended its famine relief work in the region after armed bandits attacked a convoy, but this is the first report of soldiers shooting at aid vehicles.

Mr. Lawson was hired by UNICEF to assess the transport and supply of relief aid to the area. He arrived in Kampala yesterday after a week's tour of Karamoja.

Last week aid workers reported that Tanzanian troops guarding an airfield at Soroti, in central Uganda, unsuccessfully tried to shoot down a relief helicopter piloted by an American, as it came in to land.

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## All shipping at a standstill Channel blockade hits French international trade

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 18 (Agencies) -- The French fishermen's blockade of northern ports, which has already stranded thousands of

With flotillas of fishing boats strung across harbour entrances from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, all shipping was at a standstill.

At midday, 40 freighters were anchored off Le Havre, Europe's third largest commercial port, and another 48 had been diverted to Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, harbour board officials said.

The officials said Le Havre, which handles mainly fast Turn-round container ships, was losing five million francs (\$1.2 million) business for each day the blockade lasted.

Meanwhile, thousands of holidaymakers bound for Britain waited in the main ferry ports, with no prospect of an early sailing.

Authorities estimated 6,000 British and Irish tourists were jammed into the area around Cherbourg passenger harbour, and predicted the number would reach 10,000 by nightfall.

Cherbourg Mayor Louis Darinot cabled President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that "the sanitary situation is growing more critical from hour to hour."

The prefecture, or governorate of the Cherbourg district sent lorries to distribute free milk to the stranded tourists. Stalls selling French fries exploited the crisis to raise prices to ten francs (\$2.40) a

packet.

Long lines formed at payphones, toilets and a tea wagon provided by the coast guard.

The blockade was, if anything, spreading, with support for the fishermen coming from ports in Brittany and on the Mediterranean island of Corsica. The Saint Malo-to-Southampton ferry, one of the last cross-Channel services still operating, was due to cease from midnight tonight.

Two separate disputes have brought France's northern ports to this state of paralysis.

The trouble began last week in

Boulogne, where fishermen commercially-operated boats blockaded the port to test against their employers' test to reduce manning levels.

They were quickly joined by thousands of small fishermen say they are being driven out of business by the soaring cost of diesel oil.

Talks are due tomorrow. But Yvanport Minister Joel Le Theule has made clear government will not increase diesel oil subsidy as the fishermen are asking, arguing that such would be in breach of European Common Market regulations.

## Westminster needs £50

LONDON, Aug. 18 (R) -- The Palace of Westminster, the buildings which house the British parliament and is topped by the Big Ben clock tower, needs a major facelift which would cost about £5 million, a committee of members of parliament reported today.

If repairs and cleaning are not carried out on this scale, there could be "irretrievable deterioration in the condition of one of the most distinguished and best loved buildings in Britain," they warned.

Following Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's call

for cuts in public spending, MPs said the other option was to carry out a limited interim programme of repairs costing about £1 million.

The government has also decided to take action on dangerous stonework.

The Palace of Westminster, rebuilt in late Gothic style after fire destroyed the earlier buildings in 1834.

Only medieval Westminster Hall, where King Charles I and Thomas More stood trial, escape the fire.

## Mugabe urged to clear the air on Walls coup plot accusation

SALISBURY, Zimbabwe, Aug. 18 (AP) -- A white-controlled Zimbabwean newspaper urged Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today to "make a full statement" on the future over the recently resigned white military commander, Peter Walls.

Lt. Gen. Walls has been

threatened by the black-majority government with possible prosecution or administrative action over allegations of plotting a pre-independence coup to prevent Mr. Mugabe from coming to power.

The 54-year-old general, kept on as military commander by Mr. Mugabe after the guerrilla-backed leader won British-supervised elections in February, has denied any knowledge of a plot which was said to have been code-named "Operation Quartz" or any other alleged coup against the new government.

Lt. Gen. Walls is on vacation near the South African Indian Ocean port of Durban after quitting his job to take a long leave pending retirement at the end of the year.

Sources close to Mr. Mugabe insist that the prime minister is less concerned about reports of the coup plot than by statements Lt. Gen. Walls has made recently in interviews "detrimental to our policy of national reconciliation."

One of Mr. Mugabe's priorities is to avoid a racial clash between the 200,000 whites who ruled Rhodesia before it became Zimbabwe and the seven million blacks for whom Mr. Mugabe led a seven-year guerrilla war.

In the interviews, Lt. Gen. Walls disclosed that he unsuccessfully urged Britain, the colonial power until independence on April 18, to declare the elections invalid because of alleged massive intimidation by Mr. Mugabe's 23,000 guerrillas.

The general also forecast insta-

bility in the new republic an spoke of the possibility of a war between Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas and some 12,000 white Home Affairs Minister J. Nkomo -- all either in exile camps since the Dec. 29 cease in the war or in the process being integrated with the troops into a single force.

The Independent Herald, a paper the government's relations and Gen. Walls' denial in an editorial that "the old Zimbabwean will now be confused and will be in no position to make an objective judgement on the issue."

The newspaper asserted that the "furore is about something that did not happen." There was no coup, the paper noted, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected Lt. Gen. Walls' request.

The Herald suggested "it would have been better" if the government's allegations were unveiled by Mr. Mugabe himself and not by Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, who lined them in parliament last week.

"The prime minister now it to the country to make a statement on the issue," the paper concluded.

Lt. Gen. Walls, meanwhile told South African reporters plans to return to Zimbabwe despite the threat of disciplinary action. But he did not rule out possibility of eventually settling South Africa, where he received "one or two" job offers.

## Tension remains high in N. India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18 (R) -- Tension remained high today in several north Indian towns rocked by religious riots, but no new violence was reported.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, speaking in parliament, said an atmosphere of violence was growing in the country and this affected a vast majority of poor people as well as hampering development. But, she said, the violence was part of a world-wide phenomenon.

Army troops and police in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh continued patrolling Moradabad and Aligarh where an indefinite curfew, imposed last week, is still in force.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said the curfew had been relaxed in two other towns in Uttar Pradesh where Muslims, Hindus and police have clashed frequently since Wednesday, when pigs were reported to have been seen near a mosque.

Home Minister Zail Singh told parliament that 113 lives were lost in the Moradabad riots. But PTI and other press reports have said that more than 150 people died in Uttar Pradesh, including 142 in Moradabad.

Mr. Singh said the situation was improving steadily and he hoped it would soon return to normal.

PTI said large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized yesterday in Moradabad and searches

were being conducted in other towns. People holding licensed arms had been asked to surrender them.

Mobile clinics and shops were being pressed into service in Moradabad to enable people to buy daily necessities, PTI said.

In Ahmadabad, capital of the western state of Gujarat, troops fired in the air last night after burning torches were thrown at them.

This was the first time troops had opened fire in the current wave of violence sweeping large parts of India, PTI said.

Mrs. Gandhi defended the security forces and said they must not be blamed unfairly as it could affect their morale.

She said much had been made of her party's slogan that she would prove "a government that works," but she had inherited a government that had broken down. She added: "How can one work efficiently with broken down machinery?"

Reuters adds from Calcutta -- The death toll from a soccer riot yesterday rose to 14 today with the death in hospital of two more sports fans, PTI reported.

Thousands of people stampeded at Calcutta's Eden Gardens stadium following stone-throwing clashes between rival groups of supporters in a match between East Bengal and Mohan Bagan.

Police said 12 people were

## Reagan will speed arms race to get peace

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP) -- Defending America's role in the Vietnam war as "a noble cause," Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan today called for a massive rebuilding of U.S. military forces and denounced U.S. President Jimmy Carter for "betrayal" of the nation's veterans.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Veterans of Foreign Wars annual convention, where he was to accept the VFW's formal endorsement for president, Mr. Reagan attacked President Carter's foreign policy as "one of weakness, inconsistency, vacillation and bluff."

It was one of Mr. Reagan's strongest pro-military speeches, and it marked the first time in the 1980 campaign that Mr. Reagan gave his unqualified endorsement to the United States' involvement in the Vietnam war.

"America's mistake in Vietnam was not entering the war, but failing to win it," Mr. Reagan said.

"For too long, we have lived with the Vietnam syndrome," Mr. Reagan said. "As the years dragged on, we were told that

peace would come if we would simply stop interfering and go home. It is time we recognised that ours was, in truth, a noble cause. A small country, newly free from colonial rule, sought our help in establishing self-rule and the means of self-defence against a totalitarian neighbour bent on conquest," he said.

"There is a lesson for all of us in Vietnam. If we are forced to fight, we must have the means and determination to prevail," Mr. Reagan said, adding that "we dishonour the memory of 50,000 young Americans who died in that cause if we give way to feelings of guilt as if we were doing something shameful."

Speaking of Vietnam veterans, Mr. Reagan said the Carter administration has been "shabby" in the benefits it has given them.

"It is the height of hypocrisy for the administration in high-sounding words to repeatedly tell us how much we owe our Vietnam veterans and then, only in this election year, recommend a stingy ten per cent increase in the GI Bill when these veterans have not had

an increase since 1977," Mr. Reagan said. The GI Bill permits veterans to go to university at government expense.

"It is a breach of faith that compensation for those with service-connected disabilities has not kept abreast of inflation," he added.

Mr. Reagan said he believes the best hope of maintaining peace with the Soviet Union "is to convince them they cannot win at war," repeating his willingness as president to spend "whatever it takes to be strong enough that no other nation will dare violate the peace."

"We're already in an arms race, but only the Soviets are racing" while the United States is falling dangerously behind, Mr. Reagan said, describing what he saw as a pattern of direct and indirect Russian-backed aggression in Afghanistan, Africa, Central America, the Middle East and elsewhere.

"World peace must be our No. 1 priority," Mr. Reagan said. "But it must not be peace at any price. It must not be a peace of humiliation and gradual surrender."



Ronald Reagan

## A square deal for the world's second-class workers

They number tens of millions. A great majority of them are married women, but young people in their early twenties and men in their mid-fifties are increasingly joining the ranks.

Their wages are generally low, and career prospects, if any, are dim. They are the first to be fired in a squeeze and are vulnerable to several sorts of job discrimination.

They are the world's part-time workers.

### Growing numbers

The latest available figures show that there are over 11 million part-time workers in the U.S. non-agricultural sector alone, more than 9 million in the European Economic Community (EEC), 2.4 million in Japan and 1.3 million in Canada.

More revealing, however, is the fact that these people account for 25 per cent of the total employment in Sweden, 15 to 20 per cent in Australia, Denmark and the United Kingdom; 10 to 15 per cent in Canada, New Zealand and the U.S.; and 5 to 10 per cent in

France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.

Over the past three decades, part-time employment has grown steadily in most industrialised countries. For example, in Australia it rose by 138 per cent between 1964 and 1978, in Canada by 55 per cent between 1966 and 1977, and the number of non-agricultural part-time employees in the U.S. trebled between 1954 and 1977.

The situation in east European countries is about the same. Thus some 30 per cent of total female employment in the German Democratic Republic is part-time.

### Women's domain

Women dominate the part-time labour market. The proportion ranges from 70 to 90 per cent according to country. Married women account for about 80 to 90 per cent of the total part-time employment in Australia, Japan, Sweden and the EEC.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) analysts point out, however, that in recent years more and more young and elderly people have been taking part-time jobs. In the U.S., for example, youth under 25 made up 47 per cent of the total number of part-time non-agricultural workers in 1977. In the EEC countries, 53.4 per cent of the men in part-time

employment were over 55 years old, according to a mid-1970s count. This percentage keeps rising.

### Low wages

Most part-time jobs are found in the services sector -- over two-thirds in the EEC -- followed by agriculture and certain industries. The jobs are usually low-skilled, requiring little or no training and experience.

It is hardly astonishing, therefore, that wages are low, but there is quite often a very striking gap between the average earnings of part-time and full-time employees working in the same industry or profession.

In France the average hourly earnings of part-time employees in commerce, banking and insurance amounted, in October 1975, to only 78 per cent of those received by their full-time colleagues. For part-time workers in non-agricultural employment in the U.S., the May 1977 hourly earnings were \$2.90, and for full-time workers \$5.00. In industry and services in the United Kingdom the average hourly earnings of part-time women workers in 1976 amounted to 92.9 per cent of the earnings of women in full-time manual employment and to 80.7 per cent of those of women in full-time non-manual employment.

### Between necessity and choice

Why then do people accept part-time work to begin with?

For most married women with family responsibilities a part-time job, which offers more time for taking care of the house-hold and children than full-time employment, often represents the only way to help the family make both ends meet. Inflation, which is eroding the husband's take-home pay, coupled with a growing aspiration for material well-being and a desire for greater autonomy and self-fulfilment, are the main reasons for female part-time work.

Students and pensioners simply need the money. Moreover, many of them have neither the time nor the energy to take a full-time job if one were available.

Finally, an emerging category of part-time workers of all ages consists of people who like to have more leisure while working less for less money.

### Pros and cons

Part-time employment has undeniable advantages. Perhaps the most important one in the present slump is that it injects manpower into the economy which would otherwise have remained idle. It also enables more people to realise their desire for a better or different way of life.

Business welcomes part-time employment in so far as it helps to streamline manpower needs to output variations. But managers are less happy with social security and administrative costs of part-time work which may completely cancel out its advantages for the enterprise.

The attitude of trade unions is lukewarm in most cases mainly because of their fear that the expansion of part-time employment might endanger the employment and working conditions of full-time workers. Moreover, part-time workers are usually not unionised.

### A litany

The grievances of part-time workers verge on a veritable litany. They have to put up with: -- Low-skilled jobs, often below their aptitudes and qualifications, offering scant prospects of advancement.

-- Inconvenient and irregular working hours including work at night, on week-ends and public holidays which may lead to disruption of family life.

-- A greater workload for each unit of time than that demanded from full-time workers, in so far as they are engaged mainly during peak production periods.

-- The fact that collective agreements often overlook them altogether or make inadequate provisions for improving their lot.

-- The difficulties in qualifying for social security benefits.

### Question of justice

Certain steps have already been taken by some governments to redress the situation.

For one, the United Kingdom has brought the working conditions of part-time workers in line with those of full employees. In France working conditions and wages of part-time workers now have to be determined by collective agreements. Denmark, the Netherlands and Switzerland have facilitated time workers' access to social security including unemployment benefits.

The 1980 International Labour Conference adopted new standards on older workers and proposed proposals for new standards concerning workers with responsibilities.

These instruments contain provisions aimed at full part-time employment for categories of workers, thus providing a fresh impetus further steps on their behalf. But much more will have to be done. As it stands, people in part-time belong to the "second-class workers" and economically speaking give them a square deal is a question of justice.

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